

used in producing all products during the period covered by the abstract. The abstract looks at a duration of time, for instance 3 months, in which the quantity of material has been used. An abstract looks back on how much material was actually used after a production period has been completed.)

(An applicant who fails to indicate the "schedule" choice must base his claims on the "abstract" method. State which Basis and Method you will use. An example of Used In by Schedule would read:)

We shall claim drawback on the quantity of (specify material) used in manufacturing (exported article) according to the schedule set forth below.

(Section 191.8(f) of the Customs Regulations requires submission of the schedule with the application for a specific manufacturing drawback ruling. An applicant who desires to file supplemental schedules with the drawback office whenever there is a change in the quantity or material used should state:)

We request permission to file supplemental schedules with the drawback office covering changes in the quantities of material used to produce the exported articles, or different styles or capacities of containers of such exported merchandise.

(Neither the "Appearing In" basis nor the "schedule" method for claiming drawback may be used where the relative value procedure is required.)

AGREEMENTS

The Applicant specifically agrees that it will:

1. Operate in full conformance with the terms of this application for a specific manufacturing drawback ruling when claiming drawback;

2. Open its factory and records for examination at all reasonable hours by authorized Government officers;

3. Keep its drawback related records and supporting data for at least 3 years from the date of payment of any drawback claim predicated in whole or in part upon this application;

4. Keep this application current by reporting promptly to the drawback office which liquidates its claims any changes in the number or locations of its offices or factories, the corporate name, the persons who will sign drawback documents, the basis of claim used for calculating drawback, the decision to use or not to use an agent under §191.9 or the identity of an agent under that section, the drawback office where claims will be filed under the ruling, or the corporate organization by succession or reincorporation;

5. Keep this application current by reporting promptly to the Headquarters, U.S. Customs Service all other changes affecting information contained in this application;

6. Keep a copy of this application and the letter of approval by Customs Headquarters on file for ready reference by employees and require all officials and employees concerned to familiarize themselves with the provisions of this application and that letter of approval; and

7. Issue instructions to insure proper compliance with title 19, United States Code, section 1313, part 191 of the Customs Regulations and this application and letter of approval.

DECLARATION OF OFFICIAL

I declare that I have read this application for a specific manufacturing drawback ruling; that I know the averments and agreements contained herein are true and correct; and that my signature on this _____ day of _____, 19____, makes this application binding on

(Name of Applicant Corporation, Partnership, or Sole Proprietorship)

By² _____
(Signature and Title)

[T.D. 98-16, 63 FR 11006, Mar. 5, 1998; 63 FR 15291, Mar. 31, 1998; 63 FR 65060, Nov. 25, 1998]

PART 192—EXPORT CONTROL

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Subpart A—Exportation of Used Self-Propelled Vehicles, Vessels, and Aircraft

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²Section 191.6(a) requires that applications for specific manufacturing drawback rulings be signed by any individual legally authorized to bind the person (or entity) for whom the application is signed or the owner of a sole proprietorship, a full partner in a partnership, or, if a corporation, the president, a vice president, secretary, treasurer or employee legally authorized to bind the corporation. In addition, any employee of a business entity with a Customs power of attorney filed with the Customs port for the drawback office which will liquidate your drawback claims may sign such an application, as may a licensed Customs broker with a Customs power of attorney. You should state in which Customs port your Customs power(s) of attorney is/are filed.

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AUTHORITY: 19 U.S.C. 66, 1624, 1646c. Subpart A also issued under 19 U.S.C. 1627a, 1646a, 1646b; subpart B also issued under 13 U.S.C. 303; 19 U.S.C. 2071 note; 46 U.S.C. 91.

SOURCE: T.D. 89-46, 54 FR 15403, Apr. 18, 1989, unless otherwise noted.

§ 192.0 Scope.

This part sets forth regulations pertaining to procedures for the lawful exportation of used self-propelled vehicles, vessels and aircraft, and the penalties and liabilities incurred for failure to comply with any of the procedures. This part also sets forth regulations concerning controls exercised by Customs with respect to the exportation of certain merchandise. This part also makes provision for the Automated Export System (AES), implemented by the Census Regulations at part 30, subpart E (15 CFR part 30, subpart E), and provides the grounds under which Customs, as one of the reviewing agencies of the government's export partnership, may deny an application for post-departure filing status or revoke a participant's privilege to use such filing option, and provides for the appeal procedures to challenge such action by Customs.

[T.D. 89-46, 54 FR 15403, Apr. 18, 1989, as amended by T.D. 99-57, 64 FR 40987, July 28, 1999]

Subpart A—Exportation of Used Self-Propelled Vehicles, Vessels, and Aircraft

§ 192.1 Definitions.

The following are general definitions for the purposes of this subpart A.

Certified. "Certified" when used with reference to a copy means a document issued by a government authority that

includes on it a signed statement by the authority that the copy is an authentic copy of the original.

Copy. "Copy" refers to a duplicate or photocopy of an original document. Where there is any writing on the backside of an original document, a "complete copy" means that both sides of the document are copied.

Export. "Export" refers to the transportation of merchandise out of the U.S. for the purpose of being entered into the commerce of a foreign country.

Self-propelled vehicle. "Self-propelled vehicle" includes any automobile, truck, tractor, bus, motorcycle, motor home, self-propelled agricultural machinery, self-propelled construction equipment, self-propelled special use equipment, and any other self-propelled vehicle used or designed for running on land but not on rail.

Ultimate purchaser. "Ultimate purchaser" means the first person, other than a dealer purchasing in his capacity as a dealer, who in good faith purchases a self-propelled vehicle for purposes other than resale.

Used. "Used" refers to any self-propelled vehicle the equitable or legal title to which has been transferred by a manufacturer, distributor, or dealer to an ultimate purchaser.

[T.D. 89-46, 54 FR 15403, Apr. 18, 1989, as amended by T.D. 99-34, 64 FR 16639, Apr. 6, 1999]

§ 192.2 Requirements for exportation.

(a) *Basic requirements.* A person attempting to export a used self-propelled vehicle shall present to Customs, at the port of exportation, both the vehicle and the required documentation describing the vehicle, which includes the Vehicle Identification Number or, if the vehicle does not have a Vehicle Identification Number, the product identification number. Exportation of a vehicle will be permitted only upon compliance with these requirements, unless the vehicle was entered into the United States under an in-bond procedure, or under a carnet or Temporary Importation Bond; a vehicle entered under an in-bond procedure, or under a carnet or Temporary Importation Bond is exempt from these requirements. The person attempting to

export the vehicle may employ an agent for the exportation of the vehicle.

(b) *Documentation required.*—(1) *For U.S.-titled vehicles.*—(i) *Vehicles issued an original certificate of title.* For used, self-propelled vehicles issued, by any jurisdiction in the United States, a Certificate of Title or a Salvage Title that remains in force, the owner must provide to Customs, at the time and place specified in this section, the original Certificate of Title or a certified copy of the Certificate of Title and two complete copies of the original Certificate of Title or certified copy of the original.

(ii) *Where title evidences third-party ownership/claims.* If the used, self-propelled vehicle is leased or a recorded lien exists in the U.S., in addition to complying with paragraph (b)(1)(i) of this section, the provisional owner must provide to Customs a separate writing from the third-party-in-interest which expressly provides that the subject vehicle may be exported. This writing must be on the third-party's letterhead paper, and contain a complete description of the vehicle including the Vehicle Identification Number (VIN), the name of the owner or lienholder of the leased vehicle, and the telephone numbers at which that owner or lienholder may be contacted. The writing must bear an original signature of the third-party and state the date it was signed.

(iii) *Where U.S. Government employees are involved.* If the used, self-propelled vehicle is owned by a U.S. government employee and is being exported in conjunction with that employee's reassignment abroad pursuant to official travel orders, then, in lieu of complying with paragraph (b)(1)(i) of this section, the employee may be required to establish that he has complied with the sponsoring agency's internal travel department procedures for vehicle export.

(2) *For foreign-titled vehicles.* For used, self-propelled vehicles that are registered or titled abroad, the owner must provide to Customs, at the time and place specified in this section, the original document that provides satisfactory proof of ownership (with an English translation of the text if the

original language is not in English), and two complete copies of that document (and translation, if necessary).

(3) *For untitled vehicles.*—(i) *Newly-manufactured vehicles issued an MSO.* For newly-manufactured, self-propelled vehicles that are purchased from a U.S. manufacturer, distributor, or dealer that become used, as defined in this subpart, and are issued a Manufacturer's Statement of Origin (MSO), but not issued a Certificate of Title by any jurisdiction of the United States, the owner must provide to Customs, at the time and place specified in this section, the original MSO and two complete copies of the original MSO.

(ii) *Newly-manufactured vehicles not issued an MSO.* For newly-manufactured, self-propelled vehicles purchased from a U.S. manufacturer, distributor, or dealer that become used, as defined in this subpart, and not issued an MSO or a Certificate of Title by any jurisdiction of the United States, the owner must establish that the jurisdiction from where the vehicle comes does not have any ownership documentation requirements regarding such vehicles and provide to Customs, at the time and place specified in this section, an original document that proves ownership, such as a dealer's invoice, and two complete copies of such original documentation.

(iii) *Vehicles issued a junk or scrap certificate.* For used, self-propelled vehicles for which a junk or scrap certificate issued, by any jurisdiction of the United States, remains in force, the owner must provide to Customs, at the time and place specified in this section, the original certificate or a certified copy of the original document and two complete copies of the original document or certified copy of the original.

(iv) *Vehicles issued a title or certificate that is not in force or are otherwise not registered.* For used, self-propelled vehicles that were issued, by any jurisdiction of the United States, a title or certificate that is no longer in force, or that are not required to be titled or registered, and for which an MSO was not issued, the owner must establish that the jurisdiction from where the vehicle comes does not have any ownership documentation requirements regarding such vehicles and provide to

Customs, at the time and place specified in this section, the original document that shows his basis for ownership or right of possession, such as a bill of sale, and two complete copies of that original document. Further, the owner must certify in writing to Customs that the procurement of the vehicle was a bona fide transaction, and that the vehicle presented for export is not stolen.

(c) *When presented*—(1) *Exportation by vessel or aircraft*. For those vehicles exported by vessel or aircraft, the required documentation and the vehicle must be presented to Customs at least 72 hours prior to export.

(2) *Exportation at land border crossing points*. For those vehicles exported by rail, highway, or under their own power:

(i) The required documentation must be submitted to Customs at least 72 hours prior to export; and

(ii) The vehicle must be presented to Customs at the time of exportation.

(d) *Where presented*. Port directors will establish locations at which exporters must present the required documentation and the vehicles for inspection. Port directors will publicize these locations, including their hours of operation.

(e) *Authentication of documentation*. Customs will determine the authenticity of the documents submitted. Once the authenticity of the documents is established, Customs will mark the documents. In most cases the original document(s) will be returned to the exporter. In those cases where the original title document was presented to and retained by Customs and cannot be found prior to the vehicle's export, the exporter's authenticated copy of the original documentation serves as evidence of compliance with the reporting requirements.

[T.D. 89-46, 54 FR 15403, Apr. 18, 1989, as amended by T.D. 90-71, 55 FR 37708, Sept. 13, 1990; T.D. 99-34, 64 FR 16639, Apr. 6, 1999]

§ 192.3 Penalties.

(a) A \$500 penalty shall be assessed against an exporter attempting to export a vehicle without complying with the requirements set forth in this part of the regulations.

(b) A \$500 penalty shall be assessed against an exporter who has exported a vehicle without complying with the requirements set forth in this part of the regulations.

(c) A penalty not to exceed \$10,000 may be assessed against an importer or exporter who knowingly imports, exports or attempts to import or export:

(1) Any stolen self-propelled vehicle, vessel, aircraft or part of a self-propelled vehicle, vessel or aircraft; or

(2) Any self-propelled vehicle or part of a self-propelled vehicle from which the identification number has been removed, obliterated, tampered with, or altered.

(d) Any stolen self-propelled vehicle, vessel or aircraft or part thereof or any self-propelled vehicle or part of a self-propelled vehicle from which the identification number has been removed, obliterated, tampered with or altered may be subject to seizure and forfeiture pursuant to 19 U.S.C. 1627a.

§ 192.4 Liability of carriers.

Under the provisions of 19 U.S.C. 1436, the vessel master is charged with the responsibility for presenting a true manifest. If used vehicles are not included on the manifest or are inaccurately described thereon, a liability for penalties may be incurred.

[T.D. 89-46, 54 FR 15403, Apr. 18, 1989, as amended by T.D. 98-74, 63 FR 51290, Sept. 25, 1998]

Subpart B—Filing of Export Information Through the Automated Export System (AES)

SOURCE: T.D. 99-57, 64 FR 40987, July 28, 1999, unless otherwise noted.

§ 192.11 Description of the AES.

AES is a voluntary program that allows all exporters required to report commodity export information (see, 15 CFR 30.16) to submit such information electronically, rather than on paper, and sea carriers to report required outbound vessel information electronically (see, §§ 4.63, 4.75, and 4.76 of this chapter). Eligibility and application procedures are found at subpart E of part 30 of the Census Regulations (15 CFR part 30, subpart E), denominated

Electronic Filing Requirements—Exporters. These Census Regulations (15 CFR part 30, subpart E) provide that exporters may choose to submit export information through AES by any one of three electronic filing options available. Only Option 4, the complete post-departure submission of export information, requires prior approval by participating agencies before it can be used by AES participants.

§ 192.12 Criteria for denial of applications requesting AES post-departure (Option 4) filing status; appeal procedures.

(a) *Approval process.* Applications for the option of filing export commodity information electronically through AES after the vessel has departed (Option 4 filing status) must be unanimously approved by Customs, Census and other participating government agencies. Disapproval by one of the participating agencies will cause rejection of the application.

(b) *Grounds for denial.* Customs may deny a participant's application for any of the following reasons:

(1) The applicant is not an exporter, as defined in the Census Regulations (15 CFR 30.7(d));

(2) The applicant has a history of non-compliance with export regulations (e.g., exporter has a history of late electronic submission of commodity records or a record of non-submission of required export documentation);

(3) The applicant has been indicted, convicted, or is currently under an investigation, wherein Customs has developed probable cause, for a felony involving any Customs law or any export law administered by another government agency; or

(4) The applicant has made or caused to be made in the "Letter of Intent", a false or misleading statement or omission with respect to any material fact.

(c) *Notice of denial; appeal procedures.* Applicants will be notified of approval or denial in writing by Census. (Applicants whose applications are denied by other agencies must contact those agencies for their specific appeal procedures.) Applicants whose applications are denied by Customs will be provided with the specific reason(s) for non-se-

lection. Applicants may challenge Customs decision by following the appeal procedure provided at § 192.13(b).

§ 192.13 Revocation of participants' AES post-departure (Option 4) filing privileges; appeal procedures.

(a) *Reasons for revocation.* Customs may revoke Option 4 privileges of participants for the following reasons:

(1) The exporter has made or caused to be made in the "Letter of Intent", a false or misleading statement or omission with respect to any material fact;

(2) The exporter submitting the "Letter of Intent" is indicted, convicted, or is currently under an investigation, wherein Customs has developed probable cause, for a felony involving any Customs law or any export law administered by another government agency;

(3) The exporter fails to substantially comply with export regulations; or

(4) Continued participation in AES as an Option 4 filer would pose a threat to national security, such that continued participation in Option 4 should be terminated.

(b) *Notice of revocation; appeal procedures.* When Customs has decided to revoke a participant's Option 4 filing privileges, the participant will be notified in writing of the reason(s) for the decision. The participant may challenge Customs decision by filing an appeal within thirty (30) calendar days of receipt of the notice of decision. Except as stated elsewhere in this paragraph, the revocation will become effective when the participant has either exhausted all appeal proceedings or thirty (30) calendar days after receipt of the notice of revocation if no appeal is filed. However, in cases of intentional violations of any Customs law on the part of the program participant or when required by the national security, revocations will become effective immediately upon notification. Appeals should be addressed to the Director, Outbound Programs, U.S. Customs, Ronald Reagan Building, 1300 Pennsylvania Ave, NW, Room 5.4c, Washington, DC 20229. Customs will issue a written decision or notice of extension to the participant within thirty (30) calendar days of receipt of the appeal. If a notice of extension is forwarded, the applicant

will be provided with the reason(s) for extension of this time period and an expected date of decision. Participants who have had their Option 4 filing privileges revoked and applicants not selected to participate in Option 4 of AES may not reapply for this filing status for one year following written notification of rejection or revocation.

§ 192.14 Electronic information for outward cargo required in advance of departure.

(a) *General requirement.* Pursuant to section 343(a), Trade Act of 2002, as amended (19 U.S.C. 2071 note), and subject to paragraph (e) of this section, for any commercial cargo that is to be transported out of the United States by vessel, aircraft, rail, or truck, unless exempted under paragraph (d) of this section, the United States Principal Party in Interest (USPPI), or its authorized agent, must electronically transmit for receipt by Customs and Border Protection (CBP), no later than the time period specified in paragraph (b) of this section, certain cargo information, as enumerated in paragraph (c) of this section. Specifically, to effect the advance electronic transmission of the required cargo information to CBP, the USPPI or its authorized agent must use a CBP-approved electronic data interchange system (currently, the Automated Export System (AES)).

(b) *Presentation of data—(1) Time for presenting data.* USPPIs or their authorized agents must electronically transmit and verify system acceptance of required cargo information for outbound cargo no later than the time period specified as follows (see paragraph (b)(3) of this section):

(i) For vessel cargo, the USPPI or its authorized agent must transmit and verify system acceptance of export vessel cargo information no later than 24 hours prior to departure from the U.S. port where the vessel cargo is to be laden;

(ii) For air cargo, including cargo being transported by Air Express Couriers, the USPPI or its authorized agent must transmit and verify system acceptance of export air cargo information no later than 2 hours prior to the scheduled departure time of the aircraft from the last U.S. port;

(iii) For truck cargo, including cargo departing by Express Consignment Courier, the USPPI or its authorized agent must transmit and verify system acceptance of export truck cargo information no later than 1 hour prior to the arrival of the truck at the border; and

(iv) For rail cargo, the USPPI or its authorized agent must transmit and verify system acceptance of export rail cargo information no later than two hours prior to the arrival of the train at the border.

(2) *Applicability of time frames.* The time periods in paragraph (b)(1) of this section for reporting required export cargo information to CBP for outward vessel, air, truck, or rail cargo only apply to shipments without an export license, that require full pre-departure reporting of shipment data, in order to comply with the advance cargo information filing requirements under section 343(a), as amended. Paragraph (e) of this section details dates for compliance with the time frames provided in paragraph (b)(1) of this section. Requirements placed on exports controlled by other Government agencies will remain in force unless changed by the agency having the regulatory authority to do so. The CBP will also continue to require 72-hour advance notice for used vehicle exports pursuant to § 192.2(c)(1) and (c)(2)(i) of this part. USPPIs or their authorized agents should refer to the relevant titles of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) for pre-filing requirements of other Government agencies. In particular, for the advance reporting requirements for exports of U.S. Munitions List items, see the U.S. Department of State's International Traffic in Arms Regulations (ITAR) (22 CFR parts 120 through 130).

(3) *System verification of data acceptance.* Once the USPPI or its authorized agent has transmitted the data required under paragraphs (c)(1) and (c)(2) of this section, and the CBP-approved electronic system has received and accepted this data, the system will generate and transmit to the USPPI or its authorized agent (whichever is the filer in AES) a confirmation number (this number is known as the Internal Transaction Number (ITN)), which

verifies that the data has been accepted as transmitted for the outgoing shipment.

(c) *Information required*—(1) *Currently collected commodity data.* The export cargo information to be collected from USPPIs or their authorized agents for outbound cargo is already contained in the Bureau of Census electronic Shipper's Export Declaration (SED) that the USPPI or its authorized agent currently presents to CBP through the approved electronic system. The AES Commodity Module already captures the requisite export data, so no new data elements for export cargo are required under this section. The export cargo data elements that are required to be reported electronically through the approved system are also found in § 30.63 of the Bureau of Census Regulations (15 CFR 30.63).

(2) *Transportation data.* Reporting of the following transportation information is currently mandatory for AES participants under 15 CFR 30.63 for the vessel, air, truck, and rail modes (see also paragraph (c)(3) of this section):

(i) Method of transportation (the method of transportation is defined as that by which the goods are exported or shipped (vessel, air, rail, or truck));

(ii) Carrier identification (for vessel, rail and truck shipments, the unique carrier identifier is the 4-character Standard Carrier Alpha Code (SCAC); for aircraft, the carrier identifier is the 2- or 3-character International Air Transport Association (IATA) code);

(iii) Conveyance name (the conveyance name is the name of the carrier; for sea carriers, this is the name of the vessel; for others, the carrier name);

(iv) Country of ultimate destination (this is the country as known to the USPPI or its authorized agent at the time of exportation, where the cargo is to be consumed or further processed or manufactured; this country would be identified by the 2-character International Standards Organization (ISO) code for the country of ultimate destination);

(v) Estimated date of exportation (the USPPI or its authorized agent must report the date the cargo is scheduled to leave the United States for all modes of transportation; if the actual date is not known, the USPPI or

its authorized agent must report the best estimate as to the time of departure); and

(vi) Port of exportation (the port where the outbound cargo departs from the United States is designated by its unique code, as set forth in Annex C, Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS); the USPPI or its authorized agent must report the port of exportation as known when the USPPI or its agent tenders the cargo to the outbound carrier; should the carrier export the cargo from a different port and the carrier so informs the USPPI or agent, the port of exportation must be corrected by the filer in AES.).

(3) *Proof of electronic filing; exemption from filing.* The USPPI, or its authorized agent, must furnish to the outbound carrier a proof of electronic filing citation (the ITN), low-risk exporter citation (currently, the Option 4 filing citation), or exemption statement, for annotation on the carrier's outward manifest, waybill, or other export documentation covering the cargo to be shipped. The proof of electronic filing citation, low-risk exporter citation, or exemption statement, will conform to the approved data formats found in the Bureau of Census Foreign Trade Statistics Regulations (FTSR) (15 CFR part 30) and FTSR Letter 168, Amendment 2 (this Letter may be obtained from the Census Bureau).

(4) *Carrier responsibility*—(i) *Loading of cargo.* The carrier may not load cargo without first receiving from the USPPI or its authorized agent either the related electronic filing citation as prescribed under paragraph (c)(3) of this section, or an appropriate exemption statement for the cargo as specified in paragraph (d) of this section.

(ii) *High-risk cargo.* For cargo that CBP has identified as potentially high-risk, the carrier, after being duly notified by CBP, will be responsible for delivering the cargo for inspection/examination. If the cargo identified as high risk has already departed, CBP may demand that the export carrier redeliver the cargo in accordance with the terms of its international carrier bond (see § 113.64(g)(2) of this chapter).

(5) *USPPI receipt of information believed to be accurate.* Where the USPPI

or its authorized agent electronically presenting the cargo information required in paragraphs (c)(1) and (c)(2) of this section receives any of this information from another party, CBP will take into consideration how, in accordance with ordinary commercial practices, the USPPI or its authorized agent acquired this information, and whether and how the USPPI or authorized agent is able to verify this information. Where the USPPI or authorized agent is not reasonably able to verify any information received, CBP will permit this party to electronically present the information on the basis of what it reasonably believes to be true.

(d) *Exemptions from reporting; Census exemptions applicable.* The USPPI or authorized agent must furnish to the outbound carrier an appropriate exemption statement (low-risk exporter or other exemption) for any export shipment laden that is not subject to pre-departure electronic information filing under this section. The exemption statement will conform to the proper

format approved by the Bureau of Census. Any exemptions from reporting requirements for export cargo are enumerated in §§ 30.50 through 30.58 of the Bureau of Census Regulations (15 CFR 30.50 through 30.58). These exemptions are equally applicable under this section.

(e) *Date for compliance.* The requirements of this section, including the pre-departure time frames for reporting export cargo information for required shipments, and the requirement of the ITN, will be implemented concurrent with the completion of the redesign of the AES commodity module and the effective date of mandatory filing regulations that will be issued by the Department of Commerce pursuant to the Security Assistance Act (Pub. L. 107-228). This date will be announced in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

[CBP Dec. 03-32, 68 FR 68176, Dec. 5, 2003]

PARTS 193—199 [RESERVED]